



RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION. The Citizens of Pennsylvania opposed to the Principles and Measures of the present National Administration, and to the Election of men to office who sustain those Principles and Measures, are requested to meet in their respective counties, and to elect Delegates equal in number to their Representatives in the General Assembly, to a PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION to be held at HARRISBURG, on Wednesday, February 22d, 1860.

At 12 o'clock, M., to indicate their choice for the next Presidency, nominate a candidate for Governor, form an Electoral Ticket, appoint Senatorial, and to designate the time and mode of electing District Delegates to the National Convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary to ensure success at the General Election. LEVI KLINE, Chairman People's State Executive Committee.

A True View of the Question.

The National Intelligencer, commenting on the sentiments so frequently put forth by the Southern newspapers and Southern officials in many instances, that the South will not submit to a Republican President, and that the "election of a Northern President would of itself reduce the South to the condition of a conquered people," torridly says:—We must say, and do say, that the constitutional election of any man in the United States, by any number or combination of States, affords no ground whatever for an overthrow of the Constitution. If it were so, the constitution has never been worth the parchment upon which it was written; and, moreover, on this paradoxical theory, the only loyalty it has heretofore commanded at the South is a loyalty which has been inspired by the consciousness of political predominance in the Federal Councils, or by the emoluments of official place. For it is to be observed that the mere election, if fairly and constitutionally effected, of any man, by a single section of the country, would, in itself, imply nothing more than the political defeat of the minority of the Union, and, in itself considered, would be no more a just cause for revolution than is afforded to the minority in a State (the Whigs of Virginia, for instance,) because the majority denies them all participation in the "spoils" of office.

In Virginia it is deemed eminently proper that the Whigs, though comprising in their number a large proportion of the wealth, intelligence and virtue of the State, should, as good patriots, submit to the denomination of the 'Tenth Legion' Democracy, though that denomination has involved for a long series of years their ostracism from all positions of honor and influence under the government and constitution of the commonwealth. So long as their civil rights are protected and secured, the Whigs have not felt called on to resent their political subjection as a badge of disgrace, and that, too, although a change for the better in the aspect of their affairs seems as probable as a thaw in Nova Zembla.

Congress.

The difficulty anticipated in the organization of the lower House of Congress has been realized. The members are busied in making unbecoming speeches, and discussing about Helper's Book, Old John Brown, and other subjects of a similar ilk, leaving the affairs of the country to take care of themselves. No selection for Speaker has yet been made.

ESTABLISHED.—The Welsh Literary Society will hold its annual meeting on the 26th inst., in the Congregational Church. Two choirs from Johnstown and one from this place will be present on the occasion. The public are requested to be present. Doors open at 12 M., and 5 P. M.

NEW GOODS.—Davis & Jones, at "Variety Hall," have just received from the city a superior assortment of Dry Goods, etc., to which they would invite the attention of the public.

DICKENS'S NOVELS can still be purchased from T. B. Peterson & Bros., 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Now is the time to buy the series—only five dollars for the twenty-eight volumes.

See advertisement in another column of "Red Lion Hotel."

People's Party Meeting.

At a public meeting of the People's Party of Cambria County, held at the Court House, at Ebensburg, in pursuance of a call from the Chairman of the County Committee, on Tuesday evening, December 13th, 1859, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, the following proceedings were had: A. A. Barker, Esq., of Ebensburg, was appointed President; M. S. Harr of Ebensburg, and Jas. D. Hamilton, of Wilmore, were selected vice Presidents, and John M. Bowman, of Johnstown, and Joseph H. Campbell, Esq., of Ebensburg, were elected Secretaries.

The President stated the object of the meeting, when A. C. Mullin, Esq., moved that a Committee of five be appointed to designate a Representative Delegate, and to suggest three persons as Conferees to meet like Conferees from the counties of Blair and Clearfield, to choose a Senatorial delegate; which was unanimously agreed to.

The President appointed the following gentleman said Committee:—A. C. Mullin Esq., John Williams, Esq., Maj. John Thompson, Col. J. M. Swank, and E. A. Vickroy, Esq.,

The Committee retired, and in a few minutes submitted the following nominations, which were unanimously concurred in:

Resolved, That Wm. H. Gardner, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed our Representative Delegate to the People's State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 22d day of February, 1860; and that Hon. Evan Roberts, A. A. Barker and John H. Fisher be appointed Senatorial Conferees to meet like Conferees from Blair and Clearfield counties, for the purpose of selecting a Senatorial Delegate to said Convention; and that they are hereby instructed to support Col. Jacob M. Campbell, as our choice for delegate.

They also submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, This meeting believes it to be the true intent and meaning of the Call for a State Convention issued by the Chairman of the People's State Central Committee, that the selection of delegates to the Senatorial Convention should be left to the people of the several Congressional districts of the State, therefore,

Resolved, That our Representative delegate be instructed, and the delegate from this Senatorial district be requested to support with their votes and influence the foregoing interpretation of that Call, and to oppose the selection of the delegates by the Convention of which they are members.

Resolved, That A. A. Barker, Esq., is hereby declared our choice for Congressional delegate to the next People's National Convention, and that he have power to appoint three Conferees to represent this county in a Congressional Conference whenever the same may be called to select such delegate.

There being no other business before the meeting, on motion adjourned. [Signed by the officers.]

A CURIOUS FACT.—At the time of the explosion on board the Great Eastern, a curious fact was noticed. Those who were most hurt, and who first died, seemed the least injured when they first appeared above deck, and even were able to walk off without assistance. On this point a writer in the London Times says: "A man blown up by gunpowder is a mere figure of raw flesh, which seldom moves after the explosion. Not so with men blown up by steam, who for a few minutes are able to walk about apparently unhurt, though in fact mortally injured beyond all hope of recovery. This was so with one or two, who, as they emerged from below, walked off with that indescribable expression in their faces, only resembling astonishment, and a certain faltering of the gait and movements like one who walks in his sleep. When not grimed by the smoke or ashes, the peculiar bright, soft whiteness of the face, hands or breast, told at once that the skin, though unbroken, had, in fact been boiled by the steam. One man walked along with the movement and look I have endeavored to describe, and seemed quite unconscious that the flesh of his thighs (probably by the ashes from the furnace) was burnt in deep holes. To some one who came to his assistance he said, quietly: "I am all right; there are others worse than me; go and look after them;" this poor man was the first to die.

MASONIC.—As a matter of interest to the Masonic fraternity hereabouts, we publish the following list of officers of the grand Lodge of Masons, elected last Monday evening, in Philadelphia, and who will be installed at the annual meeting to be held on St. John, the Evangelist's day, December 27, 1859: Hon. Henry M. Phillips, R. W. Grand Master; David C. Skerret, R. W. S. Grand Warden; Lucius H. R. W. J. Grand Warden; P. Williamson, R. W. J. Treasurer; W. H. Adams, R. W. G. Secretary; Trustees of the Grand Request—Samuel H. Perkins, Anthony Burnonville, James Hutchinson, David Jayne and David Boyd; Trustees of the Masonic Loan—Wm. Badger, P. R. Howard, Wm. English, James Shields and Frederick Lenwig; Trustees of Grand Lodge Charity Fund—John Wilson, Sr., William English, Wm. S. Black, Joseph S. Riley and Angus N. Macpherson.

KANSAS.—It is said that the entire Republican State ticket in Kansas has been elected by about 3,000 majority. The Democratic candidate for Congress, Mr. Haldeman, is ahead of the remainder of the Democratic ticket.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

Read new advertisements. Cool—the mornings. Ditto—the evenings. Coming into vogue—muffs and opera hoods.

Read the proceedings of the People's Party Convention in another column.

The Chinese navy consists of two vessels, mounting in all ten guns.

Bayard Taylor made \$5000 in lecturing six weeks in California.

Attend the lecture to be delivered by R. C. Lewis, Esq., at the Town Hall, on Friday night.

Refreshing—the controversy now going on between the Huntington Globe and Union.

The National Democratic Convention will be held at Charleston on James Buchanan's birthday, April 23d.

The term of Gov. Wise will expire on the first Monday of January, when he will be succeeded by Hon. John Letcher.

Nothing has transpired in Washington with regard to the President's Message. Who cares?

Fernando Wood, Mozart Hall Democrat, was elected Mayor at the late municipal election in New York city.

That reading circle referred to by us as having been established at Johnstown, has been christened "The Ingleside."

The Junior Sons of America will hold a convention at Williamsburg, Blair county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th of this month.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has carried, in the past two years, over two millions of passengers, without the loss of a single life.

A married lady residing in London, Va., is said to weigh five hundred and fifty-three pounds. Her husband is a great lady's man.

Since the late cold "snap," the skating has been excellent, and Young America is in his element. It is a healthful and invigorating sort of exercise.

A lady in Brewster, Mass., gathered this fall from about three acres of ground, two hundred barrels of cranberries, for which she received over two thousand dollars.

An immense pigeon roost is now established in Chenango swamp, Crawford co., Pa. The pigeons are numbered by millions, and the hunters are slaying them by thousands.

The Post Master General has ordered of the contractors a further supply of the new self-sealing stamped envelopes, upon an improved pattern. The new edition will appear some time in January.

A new half dollar has been gotten up at the United States Mint to be submitted to Government for its approval. It is said to be much more durable than the old one, and a great deal handsomer.

Our pavements and streets for the last few days have very smooth and slippery—occasioning some very funny displays of agility by gentlemen who are weak in the knees, in their efforts to retain a perpendicular.

George P. Burnham, late liquor agent of Massachusetts, has been arraigned before the superior court of Boston on the charge of adulterating the State liquors. He plead not guilty, and was held in \$5,000 for trial.

Gold diggings have been discovered in Brown county, Indiana, said to pay from \$2,000 to \$5 per day. Quite an extent of area in that region is thought to show signs of gold, but not in sufficient quantities as yet to excite much interest.

The Grand Jury of Carson Valley have presented the whole Mormon Church for "making and unmaking laws, ad libitum, and for committing murder and the highest crimes, in defiance of the United States authority, and in contempt of the law."

Those who have been scared by Father Miller's prophecies about the approaching destruction of the world, may now calm their fears, as a scientific French Savant, M. Victor Menjet, has ascertained that this world of ours will not be destroyed until the expiration of 6200 years! The Millerites may now hang up their "ascension robes."

Mr. John A. Washington has sent to Mr. John W. Riggs, the treasurer of the Mount Vernon Association, an order for \$1,228.25, as his contribution to the Mount Vernon fund, being the proceeds of the Mount Vernon steamboat trips for the last year, which, though payable to Mr. Washington, he has generously caused to be made over to the Association.

Splendid.—The sleighing to-day. The merry jingle of the bells is heard at every corner, and individuals owning horses and sleighs are in demand. Those who are not possessed of these articles, but still have a desire for sleigh-riding, should adopt the following substitute, which is said to be similar in many respects: Put your feet into a bucket of cold water, wrap yourself up in a buffalo robe, and get somebody to wring a dinner-bell over your head.

A tough story.—The editor of a Texas paper states that Mrs. G. W. Howard, of Sabine county, lately took her little child, aged nine months, to a cotton field and sat him on the ground, while she went to another part of the field. Returning, she found him with both hands clasped around the neck of a large rattlesnake. The mother screamed, and the baby dropped the snake and crawled to its mother. On examining the snake it was found to be perfectly dead, baby having choked it and saved his life.

The Philosophy of Lecturing.

The lecture system is, as yet, quite unorganized. All creation is scrambling up to the platform; and the people are compelled to make a selection. There was once a hallucination that in this new system we were to have the cream of all professions; that the dulness of the pulpit, the mountebankry of medicine, the knavery of law and politics, the twaddle of the newspapers, and the verbosity of literature were suddenly to vanish before this corps of select men, talking an hour, on large pay, with great mental leisure for preparation. But human nature insists on giving every grain of wheat, with its bushel of chaff, and lecturers are already no better than sermons, newspapers, pills, congressional speeches and laws. Here, as everywhere, we must select, and we presume the most inveterate literary gossip or lion-gazer does not pretend to be in his seat every night the hall is lighted. The fact is, eloquence is very rare, and no process of compression or stimulation will bring it out oftener than at long intervals. The professions are imperfect, because man is imperfect. For each, humanity can afford to spare but a few of her elect; and we must endure the affliction of mediocrity everywhere with patience, selecting the best in each department in life, and enriching the soil out of which great men alone can grow—an intelligent, strong, virtuous people.

We believe that the great "rush" to the platform is over. As the newspapers improve, books cheapen, the Church wakes to life, and the people scare the doctors and politicians into new activity, the novel forms of amusement arise, the lecture will be less courted for its own sake, but reserved for choicemen and rare occasions. "The liberty of speech" in America must be curtailed, not by any despotic censorship in Church and State, but by the common sense of the people. To maintain that a visionary fool, or a traveling Bombastes, or a dabbler in spiritual or physical quackeries, should waste the precious hour of a thousand busy men and women, is the last assumption of individual tyranny. An hour in America is becoming more valuable every day, and we to him who abuses time under the plea of freedom of speech. The sacred liberty of staying at home must drive off crowds of blatant stupidities that now vex the air of the lecture room, and weary good men into disgust at our new American profession. We need organization and rigid selection, to gain the best thing from this system, and the time has come to urge it.

This mania for hearing lectures is not altogether hopeful, neither is it humbug. It denotes several things: that the people want a new amusement—that they want to see the "lion" of every tribe—that they are curious to hear what may be said of everything—that they have little time to read and study—that they begin to suspect they cannot make a model republic out of a dozen conflicting nationalities and untwist knots like Free Suffrage, Emigration, Slavery, National Expansion, Popular Education and Religion, without a little more knowledge than they now have. The public interest in the lecture, while it does signify a new desire for improvement among the people, is nevertheless a mixed feeling of personal curiosity, love for recreation and intellectual impulse. As a mere form of social amusement, is not to be despised; but one chief interest in it, is its educational relation to the country.

A LUNATIC ON THE BENCH.—The following incident in Court, at Hamilton, C. W., is mentioned by the Spectator:

Yesterday morning, while M. Freeman was addressing the jury, in one of the most eloquent portions of his speech, to his horror he saw a broad grin on the faces of the jury, then they seemed to burst out into a loud laugh. The learned counsel seemed for a moment nonplussed, not being aware of the cause of this unseemly proceeding. On turning to the bench, however, the reason was self-evident. The Chief Justice had retired to his room for a moment, and there in the judicial chair in all his majesty, sat no less a personage than Mr. Robert Innes, an insane man well known here. Bob, as he was familiarly called, looked smilingly on the learned counsel, and said "Go on, it is all right; I'll see justice done," amidst roars of laughter. At this moment his lordship returned, but the would-be Judge did not feel inclined to vacate his prominent position, and it required three constables to remove him.—It was some minutes ere the Court settled down to its customary solemnity, and the learned gentleman was able to continue his speech.

ALWAYS AIM HIGH.—Always aim at the stars, even if you do, being but a poor marksman, hit only on the roof-tops. There is a great deal more in the elevating principle than you imagine. It lifts you above common things, and in this manner exalts you in common comprehension. Besides this by aiming high enough, you have a wide margin. You may hit fifty things between the zenith and the earth. If you aim low and miss the object, you secure nothing. The man who applied to General Jackson for a seat in his cabinet, and accepted a pair of Old Hickory's cast-off breeches, was no fool. He probably got more than he expected, and as such as he deserved. He aimed high—hit something. Had he aimed lower—say at the breeches—he would have hit nothing; at best, he would have been turned over to the waiter, and got a pair of useless brogans.

Court is still in session.

Noah's Ark and the Great Eastern.

The Great Eastern is 133 feet longer than was the Ark, and about 3 feet deeper, but not so broad within 8 feet. As an illustration of the change in ideas of navigation which the building of the Great Eastern is calculated to produce, we will quote the following paragraph from an elaborate article issued some thirteen years since in the Church of England and Quarterly, on the Deluge, and republished in Little's Living Age:

Now as it clearly impossible that a vessel of the length and breadth of the Ark could be otherwise than a floating vessel, designed entirely for perfectly still waters we have supposed it to be flat-bottomed and straight-sided, both as making it the more buoyant and as giving to it the greatest capacity. It was devoid of all sailing properties had neither rigging nor rudder its hull was simply that of a huge float to all outward appearance wholly at the mercy of the winds and the waves, liable to be drifted or driven about according as currents or winds for the time prevailed; but, as we shall show, the Ark could not have been for a moment subjected to the influence of either winds or tides. The extraordinary length of the Ark proves, at once, the miraculous power that was, at every moment, in exercise for its preservation, since no vessel of the Ark's proportions could naturally live in disturbed waters: the very first wave that rose would inevitably break its back and rend it entirely asunder; nor with all our experience in shipbuilding would it be possible to construct a vessel of the Ark's proportions and navigate it from Dover to Calais in rough weather—the least swell of the ocean, by raising one end and depressing the other, would break it in the middle and cause it to founder, nor could any possible contrivance or ingenuity of construction prevent this consequence. And if the very peculiar construction of the Ark had not made such a conclusion irresistible, the purpose for which it was built would have proved that such was the fact, for had the Ark pitched in the least from the swell of the waves, or rolled at all from side to side under the influence of the wind, which, from its great length and little width, it must most distressingly have done, the whole world of animals therein contained could not have kept their footing; of very necessity, therefore a dead calm must have prevailed around the Ark during the whole of one hundred and fifty days that it was floating on the waters.

The Presidency.

Judging from the number of names which have been presented to the public, there is no reason for apprehending any lack of interest in the contest for the Presidential nomination. The following names have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency:

- Illinois—Stephen A. Douglass. Kentucky—John J. Crittenden, Jas. Guthrie, Jno. C. Breckenridge. Oregon—Joseph Lane. Tennessee—John Cell, Andrew Johnson. California—John C. Fremont. New York.—Daniel S. Dickinson, Horatio Seymour, Wm. H. Seward. Mississippi—Jefferson Davis, Albert G. Brown, James Thompson. Virginia—S. M. T. Hunter, Henry A. Wise, Wm. L. Goggin, John Minor Botts, A. H. H. Stewart, William C. Rives. Texas—General Sam. Houston. Louisiana—John Slidell. Georgia—A. H. Stephens, H. Cobb. Massachusetts—N. P. Banks, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop. Maine—Wm. P. Fessenden. Ohio—Thos. Corwin, John McLean. Salmon P. Chase. Pennsylvania—Simon Cameron, John M. Read, Geo. M. Dallas, James Buchanan, J. S. Black. Missouri—Edward Bates, Truman Polk, J. S. Green. Alabama—Wm. L. Yancey. New Hampshire—Franklin Pearce, J. P. Hale. South Carolina—J. H. Hammond, J. L. Orr.

A VISIT TO THE CAPITOL.—The members of Congress, as they are now coming in, their families, and transient visitors, are eager to visit the Capitol; and richly do the grandeur and beauty of its various departments repay the closest and minute examination. The majesty of the edifice itself, the superb decorations, the splendid works of art displaying the skill of the sculptor and the painter, impress every spectator. In respect to the changes in the hall of Representatives there is a great deal of diversity of opinion. While it is admitted that the substitution of benches for chairs and desks will tend to diminish the length of speeches, and compel members to go to the vote much sooner than usual heretofore, yet the want of the old conveniences for writing to constituents, franking documents, attending to the various demands upon members from home and their districts, &c., will be severely felt by many. It is hoped, however, that the substantial advantages of other descriptions which cannot fail to result from the change will reconcile the complaints to these annoyances.—Washington Constitution.

National characteristics.—It is said that when a Frenchman has to wait he smokes, a German meditates, an Italian sleeps, an Englishman takes a walk, and an American invents some new contortion of his limbs, and tries to put his feet higher than ever.

IT WILL be news to most people that a daughter of Schiller is still extant to rejoice in the universal homage paid to him, not only by the 50,000,000 of his countrymen in Europe, but by the wide-spread German race all over the world. In the Ausburg Gazette there appears a letter from this lady, the Baroness Emily de Gleichen Russwurm (born Schiller), whose residence is Greifstern sur Bounach, Lower Franconia, in Bavaria. She earnestly asks to be supplied with copies of all odes, speeches, musical compositions and other documents, illustrative, in every tone and place, of her father's memory, that she may treasure them up an heirloom for her children.

Wm. P. Whittle, a clerk in the Land Office of the Illinois Central railroad, Chicago, committed suicide in Hannibal, Missouri, on Friday night week, by taking morphine. Domestic difficulty is said to have led to this unhalloved taking off.—He had separated from his wife, to whom he had been married fifteen years; and who had borne him seventeen children, says an exchange, seventeen children in fifteen years is quite enough for a man to commit suicide. No wonder he had "domestic difficulties."

Gilbert, the first member of Congress from California, was killed in a duel Herbert, another member of Congress from that State, murdered a hotel waiter at Washington. Key, the District Attorney who convicted at his acquittal, was shot by Sickles—and now Senator Burdick is killed by a Judge of the Supreme Court. This is indeed a bloody record for so young a State.

An apothecary in the country sent a lady three draughts, and on being asked what effect they were intended to produce, said, "The first, madam, is to warm you; the second is to cool you, and the third is to prevent the excessive effect of either."

A brilliant meteor was seen at Johnstown on Tuesday night last.

RED LION HOTEL, St. Clair street, Pittsburg, Pa. ROBERT P. GORDON, Proprietor. N. B.—Good Stabling and Wagon Yards attached to the House sufficiently large enough to accommodate 200 head of Horses. Also very large Saic Stable. [de 12 25]

Agents Wanted! TO SELL CARV'S PATENT CAP AND BREAD LANTERN.

TO those furnishing satisfactory references a liberal salary and expenses will be paid. The article is needed by every farmer and mechanic in the country, and will meet with ready sale. For particulars address J. C. GARY, Patentee, 81 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK. Dec. 15, 1859-4t.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber a Stray heifer, about the color of August last, a red and white HEIFER about two years old, marked with white all the back and belly, and a white stripe on the right horn. The owner is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges and take away, or she will be disposed of according to law. JAMES GRIMM, Plattville, Dec. 15, 1859-2t.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c., made to order by the subscriber. Shop on Homer st., in the basement of more at dwelling-house. Country produce taken in exchange for work. JAMES MAGUIRE, Ebensburg, Dec. 8, 1859-1f

PAY UP! PAY UP!!

ALL persons indebted to the firm of E. Glass & Co., are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first day of January next. Times are hard, and we must get money. E. GLASS & CO., Ebensburg, Dec. 8, 1859-3t.

1859. TINWARE! 1859.

SHEET-IRON WARE. COPPER WARE. J. & H. HERRINGTON. Desire to call the attention of the public to their new TIN SHOP now opened in the last brick building on the corner of Main and Franklin streets, opposite the Mansion House and next to the Banking House of Bell, Smith & Co., Johnstown, Pa., where they purpose manufacturing all kinds of TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPER WARE. Their work will be made by the best workmen and of the best materials. They are determined to sell all kinds of ware at the cheapest rates, wholesale and retail. P. S.—All orders for SPOTTING attended to on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Johnstown, Dec. 8, 1859-4f.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to his new stock of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR AND NOTIONS, &c., which he offers for sale at his new store recently opened opposite the Union School House. Purchasing, as he does, entirely for Cash, he can afford to sell at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in town. He desires to call particular attention to his stock of FLOUR, which is of superior brands, and which he sells cheaper than inferior flour is sold at other establishments. Give him a call. E. J. MILLS, Ebensburg, Nov. 24, 1859-3t.

WM. REYNOLDS, J. M. STEVENSON, JOHN BOWEN SMITH, JOHN HILL, WITH REYNOLDS, SMITH & CO.'S GROCERY & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 40 N. Howard street, BALTIMORE. Oct. 20, 1859.